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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Raspicker or Paris BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Hawler-Osser

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Civilisation

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Announce or

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Secrets Worth AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Dancing BARBER-

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Lost one of Sci Everyen Wilson-Boys of Saratoga.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 62 Broadway-Ermopias WOODS MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, tes Broad

OTROUS. ST BOWERY-BOUNDTRIAN ENTERVAINMENTS. GEORAMA, 586 Breadwy-Banvand's Panonama or

MOPE CHAPEL-DR. VALENTINE'S EVENINGS OF EC

MELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. OWEDDS ALPINE TAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Thursday, April 21, 1853.

The remains of Vice President King were con igned to their final resting place, near his late tesi ce in Alabama, yesterday morning. They were placed beside several of his kindred. Proper ributes of respect were paid to the memory of the distinguished deceased, in this and other cities, yes terday. By telegraph from Washington we learn that the President has ordered the departments to be closed to-day. We elsewhere give the proceedings in the law courts and Common Council of thi city, on the announcement of the death of the vene

The Cunard steamship Arabia arrived at this

port from Liverpool yesterday morning. We re-served advices from Europe of three days later date. The news is not of much particular interest. The safe accouchment of the Queen of England, and the hirth of a fourth prince, had caused much joy among the subjects of that royal lady. The Chancellor o Exchequer had submitted his financial propositions to the Commons. The general plan is novel, as it contemplates a compulsory operation by governmen with regard to the purchase of the interest, or paying off, of the holders of South Sea Stock Annuit There was to be a large issue of redeemable exche quer bonds at the same time. The members looked upon the measure rather favorably. A fatal accident had occurred at the Crystal Palace in Dublin, by which five men were killed. The Russian army had retired from the frontiers of Turkey, and the Sultan had desnatched a special envoy to the French court. The Austrian blockade of a portion of the Swiss territory continued. The Emperor was quieted by the assurance that England would keep a close watch upon the movements of the political refugees whom she sheltered. There were eight more executions in Hungary. An exten sive emigration was expected from Germany. The Emperor Napoleon had been ill, but was, at the time of the last mails, enjoying national fêtes with the Empress. He intends to build up the trade of France by continued peace. A full commercial and maritime report will be found in this paper. Cotton remained as at our last advices, and breadstuffs were again lower in the English market.

According to our special despatch from Washingfor some time been so sadly neglected, are under going a thorough overhauling and straightening-up by Judge Campbell, the new Postmaster General In addition to the reduction hitherto mentioned on newspapers going to England, we are now informed that the postage on letters going to Brazil, via Great Britain, is hereafter to be forty-five, instead of eightyseven cents, when pre-paid. The Chief Postmaste of Prussia states that the Prussian closed mails, for warded from this city and Boston, on reaching Cologne are frequently found with their seals broken and the envelopes torn off. Money is often found in the office which is supposed to have escaped from the letters in consequence of a want of proper attention. This oversight, or neglect, will be imme diately remedied.

Our special correspondent writes that in conse quence of the decision of the new Secretary of the Interior, on a contested case in the Pension Office, a large number of claimants will be entirely cut off The Secretary decides that upon the death of a soldier's widow, the pension reverts to his children and there stops.

Twenty-six clerks were yesterday removed from the First Auditor's office, and their places filled by former incumbents.

One of the whig papers of Washington states that Senator Borland declines the Governorship of New Mexico, and the other says that he is preparing to leave for his new post.

Caravajal has again been arrested by the United States authorities. Our troops caught him at Rio Grande City, but afterwards released him. Then the United States Marshal took charge of him, and at last accounts had him confined under a strong guard at Fort Brown. He was to undergo as xamination yesterday. So says the New Orleans despatch. The reader, when he next hears of this noted chief, need not be surprised to learn that he is at the head of his band, and preparing to make an attack on some small Mexican town. He has been appre-bended so often by the American authorities, and so invariably made his escape, that nearly all hope of bringing him to actual justice was abandoned long

ago.

The abolition convention was still in session at Cincinnati yesterday. Lloyd Garrison, Sam-Lewis, and other leading spirits, were on hand At last accounts they were discussing a resolution the substance of which was that they were the only

true friends of Southern interests.

A rumor is current at New Bedford, that the office'rs and crew of the whaling brig Inga were recently murdered by the natives of Pleasant Island. There are two or three versions of the affair.

The case of Thos. Bond vs. the owners of the wrecked ship Georgians, came up in the United States District Court, at Trenton, N. J., yesterday The vessel was wrecked on Long Beach, some fiv months ago, and Bond claims nearly twenty-three handred dollars for boarding her passengers and crew eight and a baif days. After hearing the evidence on the part of the libellent, the court adjourned, to meet in Paterson on the 29th inst.

The com vercial advices brought by the Arabia nom Europe, are reported to have had no effect on the New Orlean's cotton market yesterday. The stock in that city 's still gradually decreasing-it now amounts to but two hundred and ninety-six thousand bales.

By a despatch from Cincinnati, we learn that Father Badin, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States, died in that city on Wednesday. He wa ninety-eigh. years of age, an | same. Wright, Gilbert, and Ma. shall, went out,

had been a priest over sixty years. From Washing ton we learn that Rev. Mr. Laurie, who had officiated for the last half century as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession was nearly one mile in length.

Last night the waiters held their third meeting at Grand Street Hall, and came to the unanimous determination to strike at eight o'clock this morning in the event of their employers refusing to grant the advance demanded. The strike, of course, will be confined to those who may be unsuccessful in procuring an increase of wages. The order of proceed ing, which will be found reported in another place, has been drawn up with all the formality of a regular pronunciamento, and the waiters have signified their intention to act in accordance with its requirem According to the prescribed plan of action, they are to present themselves in a body to their employers before breakfast, ask for the advance, and if their demand is refused they will march to Grand Street Hall, where a further plan of action will be decided upon. They will thus take the hotel keepers and others at a disadvantage, by striking at a momen when their services are so much required. What will that numerous class who live in hotels or take their meals at eating-houses do while the war lasts between the employers and the employed? In this case the innocent are likely to prove the greatest suf-

The hotel proprietors met last evening at the Irving House, for the purpose of considering the strike which is projected among the waiters of this eity and adopting some resolutions for their protection Reporters were not admitted, but we learn from an advertisement that they resolved not to engage any waiters hereafter who are not properly endorsed by their former employers.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Dr. Covil, the prison physician, in reference to the three mea found dead in the cell on Monday morning. It appears by the Doctor's statement of the affair; that the Coroner holding the inquest misunderstoo evidence of Dr. Covil, as will be seen by referring to the note. The Grand Jury have been spoken to by the Warden of the prison, in order that some prope remedy right be applied respecting the impuritie supposed to exist in the cell where the deaths oc-

As usual, our paper to-day contains a large mount of very interesting matter, to which we have no room for particular reference. Special attention directed to the decision of Judge Grier in the Girard Will Case. It sustains the claims of the heirs against the city of Philadelphia.

What Does this Mean!-What Say the Whigs The Trip to California. The Republic, the special organ of the late

administration, and the leading whig paper at Washington pending the late Presidential campaign, has come out for Gen. Pierce. Without being as unscrupulous in its accusations and innendoes against Gen. Pierce as the New York Tribune, or as coarse in its scandalous abuse of the democratic candidate as the Richmond Whig or the Louisville Journal, it nevertheless gave, without much reluctance, the most conspicuous place in its columns to the most outrageous inventions of the Tribune, the Journal, and the Whig. But now, what do

To the utter bewilderment of the Washington Union, we find the Republic coming out heartily in support of the foreign policy of Gen. Pierce as laid down in his inaugural address. Gen Armstrong says: "No! this must not be-we don't want you; our party is large enough already-be good enough to stand aside. We have no room just now, in the ranks of the democracy, for repenting whigs." But the little writing editor of the Republic replies:- "We will support the foreign policy of Gen. Pierce, and we believe all the people will do the same This is a free country, and if we choose to stand by the administration, it is nobody's business. We repeat, says Mr. Sargeant, that we do admire the foreign policy of Gen. Pierce, as laid down in his inaugural. We believe he intends to carry out this policy, and we intend to support him, whatever may or may not be the chances for 1856."

ment of the central organ of the late whig party intended as an experiment to bring over the mass of the rank and file of the whigs, throughout the Union, to the support of Gen. Pierce? In that event, the General will have more than he bargained for, and a larger family than he can provide for upon the sum of fifty millions a year. And what have the Seward philosophers, and the Richmond Whig and the Louisville Journal to say to this proposed amalgamation of the whig party with the democratic, in support of the administration? Is the protective tariff policy abandoned? Is the distribution of the public lands entirely given up? Is there no prospect at all-not the shadow of a chancefor the restoration of the whig party upon some new platform, in 1856? Are they so quite extinguished that the Washington Republic thus leads off for an unconditional surrender to Gen. Pierce?

Verily, verily, it so appears to be. In the late State elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut, the whigs scarcely made a greater show of resistance than the remains of the grand army in the retreat from Russia. The great lights of the party-Clay and Webster-have gone out; and their last chosen leader, Gen. Scott. has suffered a Waterloo defeat. They are dispersed; and excepting Millard Fillmore, or W. H. Seward there is hardly a nucleus upon whom to rally again the scattered fragments of the late terrible battle. We can, therefore, readily excuse the extraordinary expedient of the Washington Republic, to wit : that the whigs shall come up and chime in with the democracy in support of the platform of General Pierce. It is a good platform; and if the Washington Union is opposed to admitting the aristocratic whigs upon it in full communion with the hard-fisted democrats, short of a term of probation, let the whigs be fenced off for a year or two, in a pew to themselves, or with the free soilers, on trial to be rewarded after a while, according to their good or bad behavior. But it is utterly out of the question that any of these chaps who come in after the victory is won, can expect a share of the plunder short of another fight. They ought to be made to understand that point by special proclamation.

The Hon. Edward Stanly, late the whig leader of the House of Representatives at Washington. has hit upon an alternative for those whige whose occupation is gone. It is California Yes, there is California! Gold plentiful, quick passage, fares reduced, cholera all gone, and plenty of room in the mines for new diggers notwithstanding the astounding quantities of Chinese and other "outsiders" that are constantly pouring in. Mr. Stanly has given notice to his tar and turpentine constituency of North Carolina, that he is going to California. They are sorry to spare him; but he has resolved to go. Time's up. He has seen what Weller did by going to California, after being defeated for Governor of Ohio. He has come back to the Senate. Gwin, of Mississippi, went out, and has come back to the Senate. Fremont did the

and they were elected to the House. Others went out and have got fat offices; others have made money as lawyers, and speculators, and traders; others by gold digging; and if a large number have perished among the mines, or on the sea, or on the plains, or among the mountains, outward or inward bound, we must remember that such are the chances of life. California is the place for disappointed whigs. Let them emigrate there largely, and they may revolutionize the State, and secure the next elections to the Legislature and to Congress, out

The Washington Republic proposes a very patriotic expedient in urging the junction of the whigs in support of Gen. Pierce and his policy; but it will hardly pay-certainly it will not yield a dividend for the next four years. Stanly's resolution is better. There is something substantial in California. The democratic party is already too large for the spoils; but there i room yet in California; and when that is fil' there is still a considerable margin of un appro priated gold washings in Australia. The scheme of the Republic is an empty abstracti on. There is nothing made by it. All the front seats are engaged. The plan of Edward Starly is the best plan for the whigs. Le't them embark for the gold mines; and they may yet live to see the great measures of a high tariff, a national bank, and a distributio a of the proceeds of the public lands, in full bl'ast in California and Australia. Stanly is bo and for California. Stanly is a practical man. What say the whigs?

IMPORTANT AND GRATIFYING POSTAL ARRANGE MENT.-In our Washington correspondence, published in yesterday's HERALD, the gratifying intelligence is announced that the post office irregularities in the transmission of foreign news papers and correspondence, have been, or are about to be, remedied. This news we hail with much pleasure, and we are sure that the public generally will congratulate themselves upon it. It has been a matter of constant complaint, and of unceasing annoyance to this office, that the papers mailed here, and directed to our numeous subscribers on the European continent. have, in almost every instance, failed to reach their destination; and many have been the efforts which we have made to rectify the evil, but hitherto without success. We have only our own experience in the matter to speak of: but doubtless the same cause of complaint has universally existed throughout the United States, and been felt by all having correspondence with the continental countries.

Change of officials has, however, brought change of system, and the new Postmaster General, on putting himself into relations with the British Post Office authorities, has dicovered that the old way of doing business in his department was exceedingly slovenly and inefficient. Hence the complaints of the non-delivery of letters and newspapers. The disease having been found out, the remedy was easily applied, and the regulations-which we detailed in yesterday's HERALD-have been adopted, in order to ensure henceforth the delivery of matter mailed in this country. By these regulations it will be seen that it is requisite to mark on the letters and newspapers, directed to the various continental nations, the route by which they are to be transmitted. We trust that these arrangements will render unnecessary in future the complaints constantly received at this office from our subscribers abroad, of the general tone of which the following, from an influential personage in Hamburg, will serve as a specimen :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAMBURG, Feb. 16, 1853.

SIR—Since the new Postal Convention of the United States with Prussia, your paper, much read here, has hardly been seen, except it may be a stray number coming per steamer from London. None of your regular subscribers receive their papers. As no satisfactory reason can be found here for this untoward case of annoyance—for the Hamburg city post, which delivers all mail matter received per Prussian mail from over sea. can only say they are russian mail from over sea, can only say they are not to blame, as all mail matter received by them is duly given out—I take the liberty of addressing you these lines, to inform you of this serious grievance, and perhaps you may be able to apply a remedy.

Very respectfully, &c.

So much for the arrangements to ensure delivery; but that is not all the benefit which the public is to derive from the recent correspondence between the heads of the post office departments in Washington and London. It has been discovered that contrary to the stipulations of the postal convention of December 1848. newspapers have been subjected to an extra tax of two cents each, levied in this country, and very obligingly torwarded to swell the coffers of the British post office. The mistake leaked out, it would seem, some two years since, and though notified to the department at Washington, it went on uncorrected; but the English Postmaster General has now avowed his readiness to refund the sums thus illegally collected for the past four years. In future, therefore, the rate of two cents only, instead of four. is to be levied on newspapers mailed in the United States, for such European countries as have concluded postal regulations with the United Kingdom.

These ameliorations in our post office system abroad will be hailed with pleasure by the community which has been heretofore victimized by the error committed therein. And it now only remains for Judge Campbell, our new Postmaster General, to brush up the internal postal arrangements of the country, which are at present sadly in need of attention. Let him do this, and he will immortalize his régime.

ATTORNEY'S LIEN FOR COSTS .- We this day publish an claborate opinion of Judge Daly, upon a question of great interest to the legal profession-its importance justifies the space which we have devoted to it. It was on an appeal from an order made at Chambers. Where an attorney recovered a judgment for his client. he had a lien upon the judgment for his costs. This lien the Court would protect, so that if the defendant, after the attorney had given notice that he claimed a lien, paid the full amount of the judgment to the plaintiff, it would be no discharge of the lien for the costs. The Court would still enforce the judgment to the extent of the attorney's lien. This was but just. Gratitude to professional men is not among the most prominent of human virtues, and it is no uncommon thing, after the litigation is over. for the defeated party to seek out the other, and try, by a settlement or compromise with him, to leave the attorney in the lurch. The courts would therefore see that the costs of the proceedings were always paid to the attorney, provided he gave notice to the defendant of the amount, before the judgment was paid. This was always the law, but considerable sensation was created after the enactment of the Code, by an intimation from several of the judges that the Code had in effect abolished this lien.

The point at last came up in the Common Pleas, before Judge Ingraham, and he held that the lieu no longer existed. The case, however, was brought to the general term, where it was

adjudged by Judge Daly, and concurred in Judge Woodruff, that the lien remains always did -that the Code has not char aged it. This is conformable, at least, to the the codifiers, who had evidently no intention to abolish a practice so equitable a ad just, for we abolish a practice so equitable ad just, for we find in the revised Code, now and just, for we lature, an express provision declaring that nothing in the Code shall affect or take away

The opinion of Jud als costs. with much care, r and manifests deep research and legal acur en. The authorities cited by him are nume fession will fous, and we think the legal pro-. peruse it with interest.

APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES .- About two ceeks hence the celebration of the annirearies of the various religious, benevolent, and other societies, throughout the city, will be commenced. The occasion is always one of great interest to a large portion of the community, and to none more than the religious classes. During a week, hardly a day will elapse in which three or four of these annual meetings will not be held. Speeches will be made, reports read, and exercises of a varied and multiform character performed. A general review of the business of the year; the number of converts made to each denomination; the Bibles distributed among the heathen at home and abroad; and last, though not the least important, the amounts received for the dissemination of Christianity and the support of its ministers, will be presented for the satisfaction and admiration of the public.

We have always-as the societies themselves can testify-done all in our power towards making the proceedings of these anniversaries more widely known, and the good effected through their instrumentality more thoroughly appreciated. Year after year our reporters have been in attendance, and although not always provided with proper accommodations, they have never failed in reporting the proceedings of the least important among them. To the reporters, therefore, they are in no slight degree indebted for a share of the publicity which they enjoy. It is not, always, however, that they are provided with accommodations for the proper performance of their task; and we would call the attention, in their name, of the different societies. to the necessity of better arrangements at the approaching anniversaries. Their tables and chairs-when they are so fortunate as to have any provided-are not unfrequently appropriated by some interlopers among the audience, and are sometimes placed in such an unfavorable position as to render an accurate report utterly impossible.

We hope that the committees of arrangements will consult the convenience of reporters and the interests of the societies by having this matter promptly attended to.

Talk on 'Change.

The conversation turned chiefly on the foreign news rivate letters conflicted to some extent with the pubished accounts respecting the markets for breadstuffs come spoke of a better feeling; flour, however, on the eve of the resumption of canal navigation, was heary, and fell off about six cents per barrel, closing at \$4.50 for common State brands. Corn and wheat experienced no change—the former was in good demand, at full prices for rellow. Cetton sold to the extent of 1,000 bales, and closed heavy.

In relation to Coolie labor in Cuba, in yesterday's paper, it was inadvertently stated that the wages allo sed ras \$6 per month, when it was only \$4; thus they were bound for eight years at the rate of \$48 per annum. fees, if any. Under such circumstances, how was it pos-sible that they would retain sufficient means to leave the sland at the expiration of the contract?

It was asked by a merchant whether the British parament had ever gathered and published any returns of the Coolie trade?-how many had been introduced and bound to service in the West India islands, including Cuba?—how many had died on their voyages before landing?—and how many had ever retaken?-what was their plan of service in the British islands, and what were the wages paid? Light ject, that Coolie labor on the terms stated cost less than A'rican service at the South. An adult Coolie cost \$160 at landing, and \$48 per year for hire. An adult African at the outset costs from \$500 to \$600, and in some ense, including meat, bread and clothing, with medical attendance, would cost about \$50 per annum-taking the support of invalids, aged and children into account, the cost would exceed this amount. The Coolies lived chiefly on rice, and other cheap food, while the blacks required an ample supply of meat and bread, with more and better clothing, and better medical aid, so that the cost of labor was in favor of Coolies; but this dil not justi'y their virtual reduction to slavery in any country. If ever introduced into any portion of the United States they should come in under proper legal regulations and protection. The British vessels engaged in their transcortation were said to be making money at the business

The determination of the Secretary of the Treasury to was approved cf. The course of the late Secretary, in making purchases of United States stocks through broough perhaps not unusual or without the exercise of his best judgment, yet it was considered not a desirable mode, because in improper hands it might open the door to unfair dealing. A broker, with a large sum at his command, instead of vesting it at once in United States stocks, might enter the market on his own account, seil out to depress prices, and buy in again for a rise, then realise, before proceeding to purchase the govern-ment stocks required at the inflated prices produced by himself. Not the slightest idea was impressed that the highly respectable parties hitherto employed were capa. for one moment of doing anything of the kind. The point was merely put as a possible case for the future, which Secretary Guthrie would do right to guard against.

The excuse alleged for the practice was, that the law authorizing the purchase of government stock did not allow brokerage to be paid for buying it; hence in order to induce a responsible broker to buy it, free of brokerage, t was necessary that he might hold sums put into his hands for the purpose free of interest.

Capt. Nye, of the steamship Pacific, was on Change resterday, and in conversation with some friends stated hat had the ship been supplied with her full complement of good coal, he would, without the slightest difficulty. bave reached this port on Saturday morning last

THE OPERA AT NIBLO'S .- Donnizetti's sparkling opera of "La Gazza Ladra," (the thieving magple) was produced in Niblo's last evening, with Madame Alboni in the rôle of Ninetta, Marini as the amorous old Podesta, or magistrate, and Sangiovanni as Gianetto. Pipps the young peasant, was represented by Signora Vietti Vertiprath ho performed the part very creditably. Isaac, the Jew pedlar, was personated with some ability by Signor Quin" o and the rôle of Fabrizio, the facmer, was well sustained by Rosi. With such a cast, "La Garza Ladra," replete as t is with light and sparkling airs, could not but be a de lightful performance, and we doubt if the company has yet presented an opera which was received with more favor than that of last night was by the crowded and brilliant audience who were present.

To-morrow night " Lucrezia Borgia" is to be presented for the first time, with all the splendor which can be lent to it. Madame Alboni takes the character of Orsini, and Rose de Vries that of Lucrezia. Marini, Salvi Beneventano, Rovere and Sangiovanni, are included in the cas-The regular orchestra will be strengthened by two military tands, one of which will occupy the stage, and every arrangement has been made so as to render this greaopera in the most splendid manner.

Personal Intelligence, Col. J. P. Adams, Estimore G. E. Fost, California; Hon T. G. How, Albany; Col. D. Hamilton, Albany, and the Episcopal Bishop of Montreal, Montreal, were among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday.

The Bishop of Montreal, and Mr. Thackeray, the snob-Msh author and lecturer, left for Europe in the steam-ship Europa ye terday. Laurer or Fogarty, is on tried in Busines, o larged wit the murrer of Mr. Brown, in Alden, fire county, in D.

The waiters assembled last evening, in Grand street Hall, in great force, to hear the final decision of the committee relative to the proposed strike. There were about five hundred present, and no little anxiety was manifested in the proceedings. After the reading of the minutes the audience was addressed by Mr. J. Floray, who, in the in the proceedings. After the reading of the minutes, the audience was addressed by Mr. J. Floray, whe, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the meeting of the hotel proprietors, which he denounced as an attempt to subvert the rights of the waiters. He had no fear of their insidious attempts, however, while the independent press supported them. There was one portion of the press which opposed their demands for a fair remuneration of their labor. He here mentioned the name of an evening paper, which was received with groans and hisses. This paper, he said, not content with opposing them, had villed and alandered their characters. In proof of this, he read a portion of an article published in it, stigmatising the waiters as rogues who were attempting to swindle their employers, and ridiculing their attempt to establish an office for the purpose of procuring employment for such as were out of work. He says, continued Mr. F., we are not worth \$18 a month, but I say we are, if it were only to write articles fer his paper. His conduct in this matter was evidently intended to our the favor of the hotel proprietors, and to get patronage for his paper; but he did not know that there were some boys around, and that they knew their rights and were determined to maintain them. After some further remarks in relation to this matter, he read a letter from the head waiters of the Manhatan Hotel, stating that the waiters there would receive \$18 a month after the first of May. He concluded by saying that although some false impressions had gone abroad in relation to the first of May. He concluded by saying that although some false impressions had gone abroad in relation to the first of May. He concluded by saying that although some false impressions had gone abroad in relation to the colored waiters, he knew they would stand by their associates in a strike, if it should be considered necessary.

Mr. Schwink, the President, anneunced in the name of

tion to the colored waters, he knew they would stand by their associates in a strike, if it should be considered necessary.

Mr. Schwink, the President, anneunced in the name of the committee, the intention of the waiters to strike at 8 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. He recommended them to go in a peaceful manner to their employers, to ask them for the advance, and in the event of their refusal, to leave in a body and march to the place of rendevous in Grand Street Hall. Should they, on the contrary, accede to them, he directed the waiters to notify the committee of the fact at the earliest moment.

Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary, made the following report of the committee, regulating the ONDER OF THE STREET.

At eight o'clock in the merning, all members in hotels, saloons, and restaurants, will move in a body to the officer base of saidhotel realism, and demand in a firm but respectful manner, the standard wages of the Union, which is \$18. If the proprietor grants the demand, the members will return to their duties and depute one of their number to call at the Hall and inform the secretary thereof. Those members whose demands are refused, will repair to the Hall, in Grand street, and there await the opinion of the committee, who will there meet them. All members who hall receive the standard wages, must on no considertion visit the Hall during Thursday, April 21, except deputed to inform the secretary of their success.

The reading of this document was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Hamilton stated that in the event of a strike, there

most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Hamilton stated that in the event of a strike, there would be little or no difficulty in procuring situations for the greater part of the waiters, as a large number would be required during the summer at the various watering

THE NEW YORK PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION. A meeting of the members of the above named body was held last evening at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of

Duane and William streets, in this city. It was very numerously attended. to the Chair.

The following elected officers were present upon the

The following elected officers were present upon the platform:—Samuel B. Jones, Vice President; Joseph Davis, Treasurer; J. W. Eng'and. Corresponding Secretary: and J. E. Smith, Recording Seretary.

Mr. Smith read the minutes of the last meeting, held in Chatham Hall, upon the 16th inst., which were approved. The Charman announced that the first business in order would be to receive the credentials of the delegates elected to represent the different offices for a space of three months. Gentlemen would now please hand them in. After that, the attention of the meeting would be demanded to the due installation of the officers of the Union, and the administration to them of the pledge provided by the bye laws. There was, also, a form of declaration to be made by all members who had signed the constitution. The secretary would now preceed to administer the pledges.

Mr. Smith then read the following form of pledge to Mr. Cook:—

Mr. Cook:—

I do hereby pledge myzelf to faithfully perform the duties of the office of president to the best of my ability, and for the benefit and honor of the Union.

After Mr. Cook had pledged himself, all the officers did the same, according to their office, amidst much appleaded. plauss.

The Secretary read the following form of declaration to each member, which was responded to by some very emphatic replies of "Yes. Sir-ree," with cheers.

DECLARATION.

Pennatic replies of "les, Sir-ree," with cheers.

DEMARATION.

You, _____ do solemnly pledge your honor that y will conform to all the rules and regulations of the "No York Printers' Co-operative Union;" that you will, on occasion, while you remain within the jurisdiction of the Union, work for less than its established scale of prices is will do all in your power to promote the interests of terift.

resit.
The under named gentlemen handed in their credentials, as delegates from the annexed offices:—

Offices.
Delegates.
Delegates.
V. I. Dill.
W. Moore,
Tract House,
J. F. Trowe,
W. C. Martin,
W. C. Martin,
H. C. Chaterton,
Reseman and Everanty Brosman and Fogarty, Mr. Marshall, Ritable T. B. Smith, Ritchie and I see, J. E. Gray, Pugh and Powers, N. Y. Stereotype Ass'n. Brady and Kent. Upon motion, the credentials were received and ordered upon file.

The PRESENCENT stated that many offices did not elect

delegates, not being fully aware of the rules. They would be represented at the next neeting. Mr. Rowar supported this assertion. In Mr. Smith's office the men thought they should sign the constitution

efore electing.

Mr. ENGLAND read the report of the committee appoint-Mr. ENGLAND read the report of the committee appointed to confer with the employers. They had been very well received by a majority of the gentlemen, who were going to hold a meeting at Tammany Hall to-morrow— (this evening) in order to talk the matter over, and the Union would be duly informed of the result of their deliberation. He would read the names of the proprietors who had signed a written pledge so to attend, viz:—Messrs. Jenkins, Raker, Godwin & Co., Fratt, Maigne, Nietle, Russell, Billing & Taylor, F. Hart, T. R. Smith, Cunningham, Gray, Irow, Dill, Sutton, Farwell Torrey, G. F. Nesbitt & Co., and the N. Y. Stereotype Association. Mr. Smru made a verbal report from the committee appointed to wait upon the Printers' Union. Mr. Otterson had moved that a committee of conference be appointed upon the part of that body; and, after much discussion, a motion put by Mr. Walah, to the effect that the committee be instructed to discountenance their movement and endeavor to induce all to regularly join the Printers' Union, was carried. This ended all communither in the printers' Union, was carried. This ended all communither in the committee of the committee of the remaining the printers' Union, was carried. This ended all communities and the Printers' Union.

nibation between their committee and the Culon.

After some remarks from Mr. Hailey, a form of memorial to the National Printers' Union, which is to meet at Pittsburg on the first Monday in May, praying for a charter for the Co-operative Union, was agreed

Mr. Smith was duly elected as a delegate to proceed to

Mr. Smith was duly elected as a delegate to proceed to Pittsburg and present the memorial.

Messrs. Davis, England and Cooke were appointed a committee to receive the resolutions of the employers.

Mr. England was deputized to call at all the offices to receive signatures to the Pittsburg memorial. Offices having no delegates could subscribe and pay to him any amount the men pleased towards defruying uxpenses.

One hundred and eleven members them signed the constitution, having paid \$64 in fecs. The meeting then adjourned until next Monday night.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

STRIKE AND RIOT AMONG THE LABOREERS.

Captain Hannigan and a posse of his officers were called, on Tuesday afternoon, to quell a riot among the laborers in the Tenth avenue, near Thirtieth street. It seems that a large number of men belonging to the Laborer's Protection Association were on a strike for higher wages, and visited several buildings in process of erection in Thirtieth street, and requested the laborers employed thereon to stop work and join their association, for higher wages. The men thus engaged refused to quit work, when they were violently assaulted and beaten by the rioters. Word was sent to Captain Haunigan, of the Twentieth ward, who hurried to the scene of disturbance, and, aided by his officers, succeeded in taking into custody two of the ringleaders of the rioters, who gave their names as Francis McCanna and Hugh O'Neill. They were conveyed to the station house, and subsequently taken before Justice McGrath, who held them to ball to answer the charge. The other rioters were dispersed by the police, order was restored, and the laborers continued their work.

Horace D. Carley, of Boston.—Horace D. Carley, who was taken to Boston by Captain Bitchett, of this city, on a charge of having in his poasession several gold waiches, the property of C. L. Drown, of Boston, it now appears was a broker, and took the property in question on pledge, and that the real guilty parties will be arrested in a few days. Mr. Carley was not held by the authorities of Boston on the charge.

A Case of Black Gamblers.—Officer Baldwin, of the Eighth ward, yesterday arrested four colored men, named George Munsen, Joseph Morrison alias "Butcher Joe," John Ensley, and Wm. Blain, who stand clarged with winning at a game of "faro" \$550, from another colored man, named Samuel Seaman. Munson kept the porter-house at No. 24 Anthony street, where the gambling took place. The secased parties were conveyed before Justice Mickenth, who committed them to prison for examination. The same case was brought last

An Impostor.—A black fellow, named Jacob D. Green, Mn Impostor.—A black fellow, named Jacob D. Green, was yesterday arrested by officer Sution, of the Essex market polics court, charged with obtaining various amounts of money under false pretences. It seems that the accused went from house to home representing himself to be the Rev Leven Tiloan, pastor of the colored Congregational Church, in Sixth street, and soliciting aid for the purpose of enabling his brethren to purchase the church building. From Mr Pavid B. Coe, who have the information which led to his arrest, he got \$1, and the sams he received from other persons are raid to amount to a large sum. On the printed circular attached to his petition are the names of several white gentlemen, and among them those of J. C. Taylor, H. H. Haight, Wu. J. Berker, James Barclay, and others. The accused was committed by Justice Walsh for examination.

Nevat Intelligence.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Mafitt, son of the late John Newland Shafitt, has been reinstated in the navy.

United States steamer Saranae, from Havana via Saranach arrived at Norfolk. 16th inst, where she has teen ordered to be taken into the dry dock for the purpose of ascertaining and repairing the injury she reserved during the fifty hours she remained aground off

John S. Clapo, of Stuyeesant, has recovered \$6,000 cameres against the Dimeon liver Rational Company, for injuries sustained by a collision of trains of the company, and Cotton, is Lecember, 1851.

The Exedus to California

Distinguished Persons Going Thems.—The steamship. Illinois and Prometheus sailed from this port at two yesterday afternoon, with passengers for Call-Among those on board the Illinois, are Hen. E. fornia. Among those on board the ininos, are hear. E.
C. Marshall, Member of Congress from California; Major
R. P. Hammend, the newly appointed Collector of the
Port of San Francisco; Hon. George Page, of Kentucky;
Dr. Birdsall, Superintendent of the Mint in that city;
Hon. Wm. Van Voorhees, Surveyor of the Port; Senators Gwin and Weller; ex-Governor McDougal, whe was the first Governor of California; and Judge M. C. Read. It is not often that so large a number of distinguished persons are collected on board of one vessel. Judge Read was a are consected on board of one vessel. Judge Read was a prominent member of the legal profession in Cincinnati, and was much esteemed and respected by a large number of friends and acquaintances there. On the eve of his departure for California, his friends, desirons of giving-him some public mark of the high respect they entertained for him, tendered him a farewell entertainment, in the following brief but expressive communication, which was signed by about sixty of the most influential and respectable citizens of Cincinnati.

and respectable citizens of cincinnati;

Cincinnati, April 13, 1863.

Cincinnati, April 13, 1863.

your own public announcement, that you were on the every of your departure from Ohio for California, we, your professional brethern, cannot permit a separation without expression of our kindly regard and friendship, and, that we may be able to do so in words and in person, ask you to meet us this evening at the Burnet Bouse, to join in a friendly fare-

son of our grandy regard and trimnally, and, that we may be able to do se in words and in person, ask you to meet us this evening at the Burnet House, to join in a friendly farewell entertainment.

To this Judge Reade made the following reply, decilining the honor in consequence of the press of business occasioned by his immediate departure:—

CINCINNATI, April 13, 1833.

Gentlemen—I have received your kind invitation to partake of a "farewell entertainment," in manifestation of your "kindly regard and friendship" for me. On the very eve of "departure, my engagements are such as to forbid a compliance with your request. But permit me to say that at the moment I am about to sever the associations of my whole life, that such manifestations of respect and friendship from men of the highest worth and professional and official position, with whom I have spent my whole life, touches had overwhelm my heart. I had supposed that I could leave without any trying emotion; but the time having come, as I would not not the supposed that I could leave without any trying emotion; but the time having come, as I may almost ready to exclaim, in the language of Ruth. "Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgeth I will lodge; and where thou diest there will I die, and there will I be buried." I tender you my respects; I tender you more—my heart; which deeply and forever will cheigh the warmest remembrance of yourselves, and the people of my native state, who have fostered and conferred upon me honors and trust, and hope that you, and they and I, and all of us, may so act as to advance truth and right, and be permitted to repose in centidence upon the hope of an eventual and happy union hereafter, where there can be no pain of separation. Yours, sincerely.

To John A. Corwin, A. G. W. Carter, E. Woodcard, J. B.

union hereafter, where there can be no pain of separation. Yours, sincerely.

To John A. Corwin, A. G. W. Carter, E. Woodruff, J. B. Stalle, and others.

The California emigration appears to experience no abatement with time. Hardly a week passes in which from one to two thousand persons do not leave this port on steamers or pasket ships, independent of the large number from Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other parts of the country. A majority of these cross the Isthmus, or.go by the land route, while a considerable proportion take passage round the Cape. This season the emigration by the overland route, particularly, exceeds that of any former year. Springfield, Ill.; Van Buren, Ark.: Weston, Mo., and a large number of Western border cities, are constantly crowded with wagons, long trains of which, accompanied by an immense number of emigrants, set out weekly for California and Oregon. The difficulties with which emigrants by this route had formerly to contend have been for the most part removed, and it is now considered as safe as any other means of transit. Each train is under the charge of guides experienced in overland travelling. Among the thousands who go by the different overland routes—for there are several—are hundreds who have made fortunes in California, and who are taking with them large droves of horees, cows, and mules, nearly all purchased with money obtained at the mines.

The emigration would, doubtless, be still larger but for the attractions which Australia holds out to the gold seekers. Since the 1st inst. no less than six vessels cleared from this port for the island continent and from June, 1862, to the present time, about a hundred sailed for the same destination. ours, sincerely.

To John A. Corwin, A. G. W. Carter, E. Wo

The Deaths in the Tombe. Tombs, New York, April 20, 1853.

Tomes, New York, April 20, 1853. Sin-In your paper of to-day, I find some queries directed to me, in reference to the recent deaths at the pri-son, which, in justice to myself, I shall answer as briefly, as temperately, and as truly as I can.

I quitted the city prison late on Sunday evening, having

fulfilled my duties towards all whom I knew to be in any way ailing. At a little after daylight on Monday morn-ing I was summoned by Mr. Finley, the night watch, to the prison, where he said there were three men dead, and two sick, having been attacked during the night. I went with him immediately. On arriving I found two men ly-

with him immediately. On arriving I found two men lying in the main hall, near the stove on straw mattresses, carefully covered with blankets. These men were both apoplectic. One of them secovered. Of Millermasters' recovery I had no hope from the moment I saw him. The three dead men had, before my arrival, been placed in coffins in the yard to await inquiry.

The two sick men were immediately conveyed to the hospital room, laid on mattresses on iron beadetesds, well covered, jugs of hot water applied to their extremities, ice to the head, and mustrad freely to the surface. The German recovered in a very few hours, and is now well. Millermaster lived for twenty-four hours, insensible and swallowing with great difficulty, having been indebted for that long existence to the active measures employed, and which I regret could not have been earlier enforced. I did not leave the prison during the entire day. I think that this plain and unvarnished statement of facts replies to all the questions which, in view of it, I hope you will regret to have so hastily propounded to me through your columns, and with an evident bias towards considering me guilty of ignorance, negligence, and inhumanity. For the efficiency of the night watch though no blame can, as far as I see, be justly attributed to them, nor for the inherent architectural and geographical defects of the prison liself, naturally damp and fily located, the public will surely not hold me responsible. For its cleaniness as far as it depends on me, I am willing to the public will surely not hold me responsible. For its cleanliness as far as it depends on me, I am willing to be bound. I cannot help the every day occurrence of convulsions among inebriates, though I save many of them, being always on the apot. But, in the six years that I have occupied the office of City Prison Physician, a degree of immunity from endemic influences has existed there truly wonderful, and for which I must beg to be allowed to claim some merit. And I will venture further to assert, that no preceding incumbent has given to the prison the same time and attention that I have. I believe my official conduct is new assailed for the first time, either by the press, the public, or the profession, and I challenge in all that relates to it the most searching scruthry.

time, either by the press, the public, or the profession, and I challenge in all that relates to it the most searching scrutiny.

In recard to the inquest—in which I did not interfere, leaving the Coroner to his own unbiassel action, the choice of his own physicians, witnesses, &c., and who, I think, did his duty very benorably—I have only to say that I gave my opinion as it was, without considering how far it coincided with any body "s; viz: that the men died of cenvalsions, induced by congestion, (apoplexy,) resulting from long continued intemperance, hastened, perhaps, in three of them, by the depressing influences of confinement for a few hours in a cool and damp cell, in an atmosphere made noxious by the foulness of the exhalations from their own persons. However, it is the first time any prisoners have been taken sick in that cell, to my knowledge. All the men were found by Dr. Uhl to be affected with diseases of various organs, all of which tended to a suddenly fatal termination, and were ill calculated to withstand any depressing influences whatever, with these remarks I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Physician to City Prison.

The Exempt Firemen.

The Exempt Firemen.

The Exempt Firemen.

TO THE EDITOR & THE HEBALD.

Noticing in your paper of the 20th inst. an error, which reflects improperly upon the name of their respected deceased brother, Mr. Warner, in the report of the proceedings of the Exempt Firemen's Association, at their meeting held on the evening of the 19th inst, it becomes my duty to say that the family of Mr. Warner have never made application to the association for the \$25, which, by the rules, he was entitled to as a right, and the proposition to pay it was withdrawn on that account, and no other.

P. W. ENGS, President of Exempt Firemen.

Court Calendar-This Day

UNITED STATES DEFINED COURT—CHEET COURT.—Nos. 54 to 63.
SUPPRIME COURT—Circuit —Part First.—Nos. 294, 531, 535, 588, 498, 289, 493, 219, 1,485, 24, 140, 542, 465, 440, 544. Part Second.—Nos. 1,962, 1,066, 1,066, 1,068, 1,079.

1,079.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 74, 27, 93, 76, 97, 40, 60, 72, 99, 5, 13, 21, 45, 59, 80.
COMMON PLEAS—Fart First.—No calendar. Part Second—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COUPT., (two branches.)—Nos. 230, 263, 192, 304, 102, 262, 203, 399, 231, 392, 333, 335 14, 223, 336, 338, 239, 241, 9, 21, 22, 243, 257, 270, 284, 290, 203, 23, 37, 43, 33, 88, 313, 326, 256, 12, 15, 292, 200, 137, 143, 175, 228, 260, 195, 296, 299, 187, 114, 83, 84, 283, 129, 154, 241, 242, 264, 268, 271, 209, 314, 316, 325, 63, 319, 287, 96, 275, 505, 237.

Association for the Exhibition of the Indus OFFICE, No. 38 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. REFRESHMENT SALGONS.

OFFICE, No. N. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Proposals to contract for the privilege of supplying Refreshments at the Crystal Palace will be received, at this office, until the 25th of April, instant.

Suitable apartments will be affected by the Association, to be fifted, furnished, and decorated by the contractor, at his own expense.

For the form and dimensions of the apartments, and all other particulars, parties wishing to contract will please apply at this office.

N. B.—Wines and intoxicating drinks will be strictly prohibited.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

Orace, No. 23 Bnoadway, New York,
In pursuance of their amountement, that price for excellence in the several departments of the exhibition will be awarded under the direction of cascale and teminent protons, the locard of Directors now invite artists and persons of taste to other decima for a price medal, not more than three inches in diameter, that said be auttable to the above pursess, and Hustrative of the objects of the exhibition.

The offerings should be addressed to the amberileer, scaled and asperserbed. Design for Medal."

They will be opened on the lined day of June, by a committee, upon whose award tast mm of two hundred dollars will be paid to the author of the design selected.

Will MIETTEN, Secretary

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.-By Antheny J. Riccoler, office No. 7. Broad street, corner of W.—Thirrday, 21st April, at the Merchants' Exchange—N am and Beelman streets,—The two valuable hones, waters and hot of ground, situated on the southeaste corner of Nasau and Beekman streets, and known as N. 12d and 130 Nassan street; the lots are each from 16 so 18 f 3 inches front, by from 45 to 46 foot in depth.

\$30,000 Advances.—Furniture Sales,—Branch